

Weekly Shelby News

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.
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[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]
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The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage to subscribers at single subscribers.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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Advertisements not considered by the year, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon, and the privilege of yearly advertisements will be confined to their regular business, and other advertisements, or notices relating to their business, or otherwise, will be paid for extra. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser the number of insertions, will be inserted for four insertions. Advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

The Shelby News.

For "The Shelby News."

TABACCO.

Ye chieftains of the notions weed
Which grows on earth's most cursed sod,
Be pleased to clear your filthy mouths
Outside the sacred house of God.

Throw out your "plug" and "Cavendish,"
And "pig-tail" and your "honey-dew,"
And presume to spit upon
The pulpit, aisle—or in the pew.

A 'CHIP' TO THE PAST.

WRITTEN FOR MARY, BY THE BOY IN THE WHITE HAT.

Time of the past whose awful wing
No more expands its fiery plume,
Thine are the dreams which solace bring
In hours of gloom.

Blest are those forms of light and love
Whose beams of grace have with thee gone!
Thine is the power which can remove
The spirit's gloom.

Thine are, when some light returns
To cheer the breast when sorrow preys;
For in the heart a beacon burns—
A warning blaze.

Departed Time! with thee are fled
The bright, the beautiful, the gay;
The fearful tale with thee is dead,
A funeral lay.

No beam of Hope to light thy theme,
As night the Future claim from thee;
But Memory brings thy witching chime,
Thy song of gloom.

The friend, the lover, and the foe,
Alike are with thee, fatal Past!
(One thought of pain, an age of woe,
Are mine at last.)

The useless day, and murky night,
Too well beset thy fearful throne;
The hopeless gloom, the storm, and blight,
Are thine alone.

TO MY FAVORITE COUSIN,

MISS E. W. OF FRANKFORT, KY.

Beautiful girl! with shining hair
Folded upon thy brow,
In glances as a seraph's wing
Was waving o'er thee now.

Thy lips a ruby clasp in two,
Or rare roses in two apart;
By low soft breathings thrilling from
The throbbings of thy heart;

White on thy fair and glowing cheek
A smile of playful bliss;
Like bluish-blossoms brightly tint
With sunlight's golden rays;

And when low windings float along
Among the summer leaves,
They seem to be the silvery notes
Thy voice of music weaves.

I've thought of all things beautiful,
Bright gems, sweet birds, and flowers;
Compared thine eyes to stars of light,
Or violets after showers;

Yet none of these are half so fair;
Thou art more lovely far,
And hast a sweeter, dearer grace,
My bird, my flower, my star;

For all thy dreamy loveliness,
Can ne'er thy charms impart—
Thou hast a gem of purer ray,
The beauty of the heart;

Pure virtues make that lovely shrine,
Thy spirit's cell thy bower,
As star-beams softly sleeping in
The chalice of a flower.

Then take this little simple song
I've woven from my heart,
And as the words come whispering low,
Sweet visions round me start—
Sweet dreams of all thy tenderness
Are mantling memory's sky
With beams of never-fading hue,
For, far too bright to die.

Forbid that I should ask for thee
The weary crown of fame,
Or that the lips of worldly ones
Should speak thy gentle name;
Ah! no, thy goodness soon would dim
In scenes that pleasure brings,
Amidst the rust too sadly mar
The lustre of thy wings.

Then think not these are idle words,
Or flattery's measured air,
These notes of praise I strive to speak,
Will tremble into prayer:

At all that with life's rich sunshine,
Each leader of thy years,
May bloom a sweet unending wreath,
Unclouded even by tears;

That holy star-winged angels
May have thee in their care,
Till the golden light of Heaven,
Gleams on thy soft brown hair.

MINNIE MAY.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, vetoed both the Free Bank bill, and the State Bank bill, passed by the Indiana Legislature, but they were both afterwards passed by the two Houses by a two-third vote, and are consequently laws.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times is perfectly shocked, it seems, at the low necked dresses of our city belles when they are supposed to be in full costume. "If I was a husband or father, or both, I might so far sympathize with the scribe of the Times as to enter a feeble protest against the prevailing mode; but being only an unaccompanied stray waif in this wicked, weary world, I am willing to admit—sinner as I am—a penchant for dresses cut short at both ends. Besides, the fashion is always accompanied with the tender and holy associations of infancy. As the countryman said, when asked, after leaving one of the Presidential levees, if he had ever seen such a sight before? 'No,' was the emphatic response, 'not since I was weaned!'

"Oh! Jupiter, what shall I do! I can hardly get my breath, I am so happy. Nina is mine, or is he. Wasn't so easily won after all. No doubt I will love her better. What a change the removal of that monstrous maid! I'd do without a mountain all my days, for one kiss of those ruby lips!"

Benj. Gratz, Esq., of Lexington, has been elected a Vice President of the United States Agricultural Society.

The sword worn by Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, has been presented to Congress, by the family of Gen. Armstrong. The ceremony of presentation took place the week previous to adjournment, on which occasion eloquent speeches were made in the Senate, by Messrs. Cass and Bell, and by Messrs. Smith, of Tenn., and Belmont, in the House.

The Louisville Journal has been shown a counterfeit \$5 bill on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, so accurately executed as to baffie the best judges. The following is a description: Letter A., No. 4299, payable at Georgetown, dated at Frankfort, August 9, 1854; J. H. Hanna, President; J. B. Temple, Cashier.

The Rev. Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has "advised and invited" a meeting of all the bishops of that Church to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the third Monday in April. All are expected to be present except Bishop Andrew, who will attend the Pacific Conference at that time.

JUDGE THOMAS B. MONROE.—In the Philadelphia Pennsylvania of the 9th ult., we find the following complimentary notice of the Hon. THOMAS B. MONROE. We fully endorse all the Pennsylvania says of the distinguished and highly esteemed jurist:

Under the new United States Judiciary bill the duty will devolve upon the President to appoint a number of Circuit Judges, particularly in the Western States. It cannot be long before the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for Kentucky will have to be held at Louisville, as most of the business of such courts will arise in that part of the State, from its proximity to its great highway, the Ohio river. The bar of Louisville will require a courteous, dignified and reliable Circuit Judge. In the person of Hon. THOMAS B. MONROE, they will find just such an officer, should the President consult the interest of Kentucky by appointing him. Judge Monroe is held to be, all over the West, one of her most learned and profound jurists. His integrity is the most incorruptible character, and his industry has long been a matter of public commendation. The sagacity of his manners, and the patient investigation he gives every argument before him, has won the admiration of all who have had business in the Court over which he now presides. Even those who had important cases decided against themselves by Judge Monroe, join in praise of his manner and conduct, so satisfied are they of his scrupulous integrity—a rare thing with losing litigants—and a proud honor to the judge himself. In looking over the Louisville Daily Courier a few days since, we noticed an article upon the subject of Judge Monroe's appointment as Circuit judge, by the President, which so well meets our view that we have transferred it to our columns.

THE FOLLOWING "ROADSIDE CONFAB," will suit this latitude admirably:

"And so, Squire, you don't take your county paper?"

"No, Major. I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, these county papers prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better the editors can make them."

"I do not know of any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last spring was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer, did you not?"

"Very true, Major; but I paid three dollars for it."

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained that press and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your daughter's marriage in one of those papers."

"And your brother's death was thus published."

"Yes, yes, but—"

"And when your cousin Spiash was out for the Legislature, you appeared gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes; but these things are news to the readers. They make people take the papers."

"No, no, Squire Grudge, not if they are all like you. Now, I tell you the way I come when some one will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printers will put it into types, with a heavy black line over it; and with all your riches this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and such things, will be spoken of; but the printer's boy, as he spells the words, in arranging the types to the saying, will remark of you: 'Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging for his obituary notice.' Good morning, squire."

Tobacco Plant Beds.

THE MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO.—We copy the following seasonable hints, for the preparation and management of plant beds, from the Baltimore American Farmer:

An abundance of plants in the early season, is so important, it would seem needless to impress it on the minds of tobacco growers. Yet the loss sustained by them, in failing to plant in time, is incredible, and it arises from the want of a little diligence and attention in locating, preparing, and nursing the patches.

The fly and late frozings in the spring, followed by a dry spell, are the greatest obstacles we have to overcome in plant raising. To avoid and surmount these difficulties I shall mainly direct the attention of all who are interested in this subject.

Select a hill-side, facing the South, in the deepest body of woods you can find, and the best time to make a selection is while the snow is on the ground. Observe where it melts off first. If the soil is any ways suitable, you may rest assured, it will be the forward location you can choose.

It is not the strongest land that is most suitable for plant beds, but the quickest made strong by manuring. Before I leave this part of the subject—to avoid the effects of an excessive drought, I would advise the burning of one branch patch, or a spot around which the water can be turned, though such situations are slower and I think more liable to be attacked by the fly. I deem it unnecessary to give the details of burning and hoeing and raking, &c., further than suggest some few observations that may have escaped the inexperienced.

As burning plant beds is very trying to the constitution, I would advise employers never to suffer their hands to burn after sun-down. But if they are compelled to steal from the night, take it in the morning. The cold night air after being over-heated all day is very injurious. Before I adopted this plan I never burnt a plant bed without taking a violent cold. Have your ground cleared off, and wood piled the evening before, and then well bottomed with kindling wood, so a hand may go at day-break fire the heap ready.

If by adopting this plan you will be able to move by light and burn doubly as much in the day. Burn hard if you do not wish to be troubled with grass and weeds.

I have known beds to succeed without burning by applying a large quantity of guano; for experience has taught us that burning quickens the land, apart from the effect it has of destroying the grass seed.

The ground should be repeatedly chopped over with grubbing and hilling hoes, and the roots neatly raked off, taking the utmost precaution in not turning the sub-soil on top. You may apply almost any quantity of manure provided it is free from grass seed. My plan of saving manure for plant beds, is to litter my stable with shavings and stalks and feed on corn and fodder. Shelter the manure in some old barn, or anywhere, so that it will not be exposed to the weather.

Guano is an excellent substitute, especially for branch patches or where the land is inclined to be springy. I have known 150 lbs. applied to 500 yards with great success, and you may apply almost any quantity of manure provided it is free from grass seed. My plan of saving manure for plant beds, is to litter my stable with shavings and stalks and feed on corn and fodder. Shelter the manure in some old barn, or anywhere, so that it will not be exposed to the weather.

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AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest
village newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms—\$2.50 in advance; \$2.00 payable within
six months after subscription; at which time all sub-
scriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855.

The Kansas Squatter Sovereign of the
13th ult., says: "We hoist to-day (let the
day be remembered) at our mast head the
name of General DAVID R. ATCHISON of
Missouri as a candidate for the Presidency
in 1856."

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and well-
executed \$1 counterfeit note on the North-
ern Bank of Kentucky, Richmond Branch,
has appeared. The signatures are engraved,
and the entire note, unless closely in-
spected, bears on its face a genuine appear-
ance. The manner of detecting it is easy;
the genuine has the word "one," engraved
on the top of the bill twenty times; on
the counterfeit it is engraved twenty-four
times.

Bounty Land Bill.—A new bounty land
bill, for the benefit of the old soldier, was
passed by the last Congress. The follow-
ing are its provisions in full:

SEC. 1. That each of the surviving com-
missioned and non-commissioned officers,
musicians, and privates, who served in the
United States, and who were regularly mustered
into the service of the United States, and every officer,
commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman,
ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and lands
man in the navy, in any of the wars in
which this country has been engaged since
seventeen hundred and ninety, and each
of the survivors of the militia, or volun-
teers, or State troops of any State or Terri-
tory, called into military service, and
regularly mustered therein, and whose
services have been paid by the United States,
subsequent to the eighteenth day of June,
eighteen hundred and twelve, shall be en-
titled to receive a certificate or warrant
from the Department of the Interior for
one hundred and sixty acres of land; and
where any of those who have so been must-
ered into service and paid shall have re-
ceived a certificate or warrant for such
quantity of land as will make, in the whole,
with what he may have heretofore received,
one hundred and sixty acres to each such
person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*,
That the person so having been in ser-
vice shall not receive said land warrant if
it shall appear by the muster rolls of his
regiment or corps that he deserted or was
dishonorably discharged from service: *And*
provided further, That no officer, non-com-
missioned officer, or private, of the militia
or volunteers who was called out for the
service of any State and refused by the
authorities of that State to be placed in the
service of the United States, shall be en-
titled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That
in case of the death of any person, who,
if living, would be entitled to a certificate or
warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving
a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child
or children, such widow, or, if no widow,
such minor children shall be entitled to re-
ceive a certificate or warrant for the same
quantity of land that such deceased person
would be entitled to receive under the pro-
visions of this act if now living: *Provided*,
That a subsequent marriage shall not im-
pair the right of any such widow to such
warrant if she be a widow at the time of
making her application: *And provided*,
further, That those shall be considered
minors who are so at the time this act shall
take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That
in no case shall any such certificate or
warrant be issued for any service less than
fourteen days, except where the person
shall actually have been engaged in battle,
and unless the party claiming such certi-
ficate or warrant shall establish his or her
right thereto by recorded evidence of said
services.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That
said certificate or warrant may be assigned
transferred, and located by the warrantee,
or their heirs-at-law, according to the pro-
visions of existing laws regulating the as-
signment, transfer, and location of bounty
land warrants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That
no warrant issued under the provisions of
this act shall be located on any public lands
except such as shall at the time be subject
to sale at either the minimum or lower grad-
uate prices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That
the registers and receivers of the several
land offices shall be severally authorized to
charge and receive for their services, in
locating all warrants under the provisions
of this act the same compensation or per-
centage to which they are entitled by law
for sales of the public lands, for cash, at
the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents
per acre; the said compensation to be paid
by the assignees or holders of such war-
rants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That
from and after the passage of this act all
persons now enrolled upon the invalid pen-
sion list whose pensions have been allowed
under any general law or laws shall be
entitled to receive if a commissioned officer,
twenty one per cent upon the amount
now allowed, or paid under existing laws.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That
the provisions of this act and all the bounty-
land laws heretofore passed by Con-
gress shall be extended to Indians, in the
same manner and to the same extent as if
the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That
the widows of officers and soldiers of the
Revolutionary war be entitled to the bene-
fit of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That
the provisions of this act shall apply to the
chaplains who served with the army in the
war of 1812, and the widows and chil-
dren of such officers and privates
as are dead, shall be entitled to all the ben-
efits of the first and second sections of this
act.

Communications.

For The Shelby News.

"Sam" and his Business.—No. 1.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

MR. MIDDLETON: The mysterious
personage whose name stands at the head
of this short paper, has become the subject
of general remark; and his "business," if
rumor may be credited, has lately brought
him into almost every community. Vari-
ous opinions are entertained as to his real
objects, as well as to his tangible existence;
and after hearing a multitude of these ex-
pressed by men, and ladies too, of all classes
entitled to think and to speak, in a land
of freedom, we would, if we could ever get
sight of "Sam's" grizzled beard, say a
word or two to him on the subject of public
opinion, and that decent respect ever due to
the views of others. Many years since,
an equivocal physicality visited the sea-
board of the "Land of steady habits;" not
much was known, it seems, of either his
personal appearance, or his objects; and for
aught we may be able to adduce, this
same "Sam" may be the identical being
once known as "The Massachusetts Sea
Serpent;" and afterwards discovered at his
post several times upon the open surface
of the Atlantic, by the officers and crew of
"His Majesty's ship Dardanus." At all
events, before we begin to deal seriously
in the matters to be considered, and by the
way of assuring him of our good intentions,
in endeavoring to relieve him of a slight
degree of public odium and false ac-
cusation, we would sum up the subject
matter of general conjecture, as follows,
and for "Sam's" private and special ben-
efit:

"Some think you are Old Nick, himself,
Or else his prime amusements,
Or other emissary evil.
That with strange form, and false pretences,
Come hither at your sire's command
To amuse the folks of Yankee Land.
"And there 's enough to be said and seen
In such a trip as you are taking,
To make us stare and stare with glee,
And set the lesser ones a shaking,
And see you seem anxious to resort,
Where you find the greatest sport."

All pleasant asides: the question has
arisen, by consequence of "Sam's" asser-
ted or presumed presence, as to whether there
be any necessity for an ostensible demonstra-
tion against the supposed increasing influ-
ence of Popery in the United States; and
every lover of his country and her institu-
tions ought to possess a sufficiency of light
on this interesting problem, to enable him
to discriminate between facts and real dan-
ger, and modern "scare crows," whether
Catholic, or Protestant. The information
necessary is not always as accessible as
could be desired, at least in a large share
of the masses, and the precise data by
which the true state of the case may be
ascertained, is almost unknown to many;
both of those who profess alarm, and secu-
rity, as a settled conviction. Not long
since, we had the pleasure of listening to
two addresses on this subject,—the object
of which was to raise funds to be expended
in supporting a colporteur system among the
foreign emigrants. The case was
presented with ability and zeal, and yet
the data given did not yield the results we
had been led to anticipate. Further re-
sults of reliable data, based upon the
census of the United States has confirmed us
in the opinion previously entertained.

That "Americans should rule America,"
is the settled conclusion with us, and we
think with nearly all who were born on
American soil; and though we must say,
with the matron whose better-half had sud-
denly become a habitual absentee, at least
one night in every six, that "we don't
know nothing at all about it," that is,
"Know Nothingism;" yet we are persua-
ded that there is, both a necessity for
"Sam's" mustering his forces and keeping
his vigils for the general safety, and a very
reasonable probability of securing his ob-
jects. We have said that this is our con-
clusion, and we believe it to be right that
public suspicion should light upon any
system, whose known tendencies are such
as in any degree may jeopardize the lib-
erties of the country. The common assump-
tion, that "there is both reason and right"
in allowing equal privileges to all foreign-
ers and citizens, and that as soon as they
are, think proper to adopt our process of
naturalization, and for whatever purpose,
is untrue. The protective system of our
country in this respect, is a perfect nonde-
script, and has no precedent in the history
of civilization; much less in the soul-dark-
ening and political intermeddling policy of
European Romanism. That the benefits
of improved modes of civil government,
can only accrue to those who accept the
terms of conformity, and also by the con-
sent of those to whom it rightfully belongs,
is a maxim upon which all the civil estab-
lishments of the world have proceeded,
and over which no party is competent to
argue; if, as possible, still more decisively,
if we supposed that, "the people have an
undoubted right to alter, amend or abol-
ish," not only any system, but any term
in a system, when formed to mitigate against,
or at all to endanger the general weal.

The privilege claimed by Bishop Hughes,
if conceded, involves us in the necessity of
supposing, that not those who have origi-
nated and perfected the political and civil
systems of this country, are best qualified
to move their parts in harmony; but those
whose hands have been accustomed to the
shackles of a tyrannical priesthood, and
the most heartless of all political and civil
taskmasters; and the unreasonableness of
the proposition is only equalled by the im-
pudence of him who makes the claim.—
This branch of the general subject, how-
ever, is likely to meet with a speedy ad-
justment by other laws regulating the nat-
uralization of foreigners; we, therefore,
were its further consideration at present.

The alarm felt in this country, as we
believe, given to Popery, a local and
temporary consequence altogether unde-
sired. Politicians of various stamp and
with equally various motives, have greatly
exaggerated its numerical availability at the
ballot box, and it has given them that
dangerous ascendancy over the political in-
terests of the country, which for several
years has disgraced us as an enlightened
people,—and which now, by a very oppo-
site return of our self-respect, is about to
be proscribed forever.

Popery in Europe, it cannot be denied,
has lost its power, and this is not only
true of France, where it has, for motives
not greatly to be admired, the royal coun-
tenance and prestige to sustain it; thus
making it a trucking cat's paw, to invoke
the sympathies of the Papal Royalty of
the continent; at the same time a with-
drawal of the French arms from the cap-
ital of Popedom, would hurl Pius IX., as
his throne, by the united voice of his own
oppressed and degraded subjects. The in-
fluence of the court of Rome in European
affairs is now a mere nullity; and in the
struggle now going forward, Pius is so far
in the rear of the Grand Turk, in point of
consequence, that we are led to the conclu-
sion, that if the one is a "sickly old man,"
that requires supererogatory attentions,

the other is his decrepid grandfather, hav-
ing a much higher claim upon the charitable
bestowments of crowned heads, and whose
present existence, and tortures are more
worthy being looked after than his estate.
A few ages ago the Pope shook Europe to
her centre; but now it is confined to the Pa-
pal States,—a mere garden spot in point of
extent. Indeed, rotten as the claims of
the second Napoleon are, and doubtful as
the security of his ill-gotten throne may be,
the decay of the chair of St. Peter is an
event quite as confidently to be anticipated,
and by similar instrumentalities to be ac-
complished, as the end of his Napoleonic
dynasty itself. The fact is, the time of
papal succession has been extended beyond
the limits of its power, and the once vau-
nted bull of "His Holiness" has come to be
much less regarded than the bellows of the
animal bearing the same name; and both,
the "scare crow" of children only. What
sovereign in Europe would now care for
the Pope's excommunication?—that
terrible power, whose fulminations, a few
generations since caused the smiting of
royal knees together. The delusions of
"The Dark Ages" are past; humanity on
masse has arisen, or is now arising from the
dreams of a repose of a thousand years;
and were it not for the sympathies of the
who exchange civilities with his holiness at
a high price, even Italians would compel
the representative of St. Peter to a more
distant, as well as more secure retreat, than
that of Gaeta.

For "The Shelby News."

Mr Editor it is plain to be seen that
king achiole and king powpe is the too
coming tiron in the world they cheat a
man out of his senses and liberty and his
money and then lede him down to roen if
therefore will goat and fight if nessery to bery
thes too grim monsters the enemies of the
races of men

but let the uproten prodisen the baptist
presbeter the methodist the reformer
com to america and let every tiew ameri-
can hail them as our brothers becos when
they tak the oth to be tiew and faithful to
the constution of the united states they
will strenthen the mighty arm of america
and help puto the powpe in the aposto-
lic day christians hailed each other as
brothers from all parts of the world and
if christians cant live together in america
they expect to live together in heavn
in this way may the american egle sprede
hur doney wingers rown this grate globe
and may every frend of good orel be lik
the egle and be apun the wing
ISAAC F. HEATON.

THE SCATTERING OF PARTIES.—A distin-
guished politician, who now fills a large
space in the public eye, and who is now
neither a Whig nor a Democrat, is reported
to have remarked in a recent conversation
that the Whig party was now a flock of
sheep without a shepherd, while the Demo-
cratic party was a shepherd, without sheep.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN MICH-
IGAN.—The legislature of Michigan, at its
recent session, passed a law which pro-
vides that the real and personal estate of
every female acquired before marriage, and
all property, real and personal, to which
she may afterwards become entitled, by
gift, grant, inheritance, devise, or any man-
ner, shall be and remain the estate and prop-
erty of such female, and shall not be lia-
ble for the debts, obligations, and engage-
ments of her husband, and may be con-
tracted, sold, transferred, mortgaged, con-
veyed, devised, or bequeathed by her in the
same manner and with the same effect as
if she were unmarried.

ROBBERY AND MURDER!—FOUR MEN
KILLED!—From the Lincoln Gazette, we
learn that on the 2d, of the date of the 2d,
we learn the particulars, if true, of one of
the most unparalleled outrages ever com-
mitted in Missouri. The dead of rapine
and blood is said to have been perpetrated
in Monroe or Montgomery counties, and
is related in the Gazette:

A gentleman residing in one of the above
named counties, had sold a farm for the
sum of two thousand dollars, and the money
was deposited in his house. After the sale
had been made he went some distance
from his home to attend to some business
matters and upon returning, found it nec-
essary to stop for the night at a house two
or three miles from his own. At a late hour
in the night he awoke from his sleep very
much impressed with a dream, in which he
imagined that his wife and children were
in a distressed situation, and needed his
presence. He related his singular dream
to the gentleman with whom he was stop-
ping, who dissuaded him from the belief
that any serious consequence had befallen
his family, and finally prevailed upon him
to go to bed. It was not long, however,
before he again awoke, having dreamed the
second time that his wife and children were
supplicating for help.

He immediately dressed himself for the
purpose of going home, notwithstanding
the entreaties of his host to remain until
morning. There was also a German ped-
lar staying at the same place, who pro-
posed to accompany the man to his home,
lest he might be dreaming, and meet with
some accident on the way.

The two started, and in a short time
came to the house, in which a light was
discovers. This unfavorable omen at that
hour of night (it being about three o'clock)
confirmed the husband's worst suspicions.
They approached the house, and looking
through a window, saw five men all sur-
rounding a table busily engaged in coun-
ting and dividing the money which they
had secured. The first impulse of the en-
raged husband was to give an alarm, but
the German, who deserves unbounded ap-
probation for the very successful manner
in which he managed the affair, bade the
man be silent. He then instructed him to
go to the back door and knock, upon which
the robbers would attempt to make their
escape out of the one at which he (the Ger-
man) was stationed.

The man accordingly made an alarm at
the back door, upon which the midnigh-
tly robbers endeavored to make their escape.
Right manfully did the German maintain
his position, while with a revolver he killed
four of the robbers and wounded the fifth,
who was afterwards secured. Would that
this were the only bloody spectacle which
presented itself at that dead hour of the
night. The most heart rending part re-
mains yet untold. A wife and two or
three children had been butchered, and lay
weltering in pools of blood. The feelings
of a husband and father can better be im-
agined than described, as he beheld this
horrid spectacle.

The wounded man having been secured,
made a full confession, in which he stated
that an organized band of robbers was in
the country, and that the ringleader lived
in Lincoln or Pike counties.

Declined.—By the following letter, it
will be seen that Maj. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS
has, at length, declined nomination
for Governor, tendered him by the temper-
ance convention of December last.

It will also be seen, by the call annexed
to Mr. Williams' letter, that it is proposed
to hold another temperance convention in
Lexington, on the 11th of April.

PARIS, March 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have had the nomination
so flatteringly tendered to me by the Con-
vention of the friends of Temperance, held
at Louisville, on the 13th of December last,
under the most anxious consideration from
that day till the present time. The great
and only object of solicitude with me has
been so to shape my course, as that the
cause of Temperance will be most certain-
ly advanced by it. Nothing, personal to
myself, has had in the least degree, any in-
fluence in the formation of my opinions on
the subject. Nor have I relied upon my
own judgement only. I have by letter and
by personal interview, sought and obtained
the counsel of many of the best men of the
State, whose devotion to the Temperance
cause cannot be doubted. And now while
my better convictions, enlightened by the
advice and deliberately formed opinions of
others, direct me to decline the nomina-
tion, under the firm belief that the politi-
cal parties of the State, as such, will not
longer continue to make war upon our prin-
ciples, but will give to us, to be submitted
to the people for their approval or dis-
approval, a platform of policy, adapted to
sentiment and free from those restrictions
that make such laws of other States so ob-
noxious to some persons here, I hesitate,
because, I am aware that there are many
men who will be greatly disappointed by
this course, and whose views in the pre-
mises are entitled to the highest consid-
eration.

Upon the whole state of the case, how-
ever, as it is presented to my mind, the
path of duty is a plain one. If I accept
the nomination the ultimate success of our
cause, which is but a question of time, will
be greatly retarded, while if I decline it,
there are reasons to show that the success
we desire is near at hand. This was ap-
parent when the Convention was in session.
It is so at this time.

Temperance men do not seek for office
for the sake of office. They are sustained
in all their movements, by self-sacrificing
principles, and they could not be induced
to bring voluntarily, the pure and holy prin-
ciples of the reformation, which they them-
selves have adopted, into the political strifes
of the day, unless a last resort. They have
not even thus far done so, except in view and
in having arrived at the stand-point taken by
the Convention, it is believed they have at-
tained a position before the country,
which has gained for them, not only the
respects of all political parties, but which
will give to the question of prohibition the
legal right to be respected by the free
voice of the people. This view of the sub-
ject affords to me another strong reason
for declining to accept the nomination.

Permit me, then, to say to you, and to
the friends of Temperance throughout the
State, that in declining the nomination of
the Louisville Convention, I am actuated by
motives that look only to the final success
of our cause, and that whether my antici-
pations of the speedy triumph of our prin-
ciples are to be realized or not, my con-
victions of the necessity for a law prohibiting
the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a com-
mon beverage, as the only sure remedy for
the appalling evils of drunkenness, were
never more thorough than at this moment.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Hon. Geo. Robertson, J. G. Chinn, J. C.
Butler, W. King, Edward Oldham, Com-
mittee.

The above communication makes it the
duty of the undersigned, in obedience to
an order of the Convention on the 13th of
December last to call another Convention
of the Sons of Temperance.

Whereupon, in the fulfillment of an im-
perative duty, we hereby call a convention
to be held in Lexington on the 11th day of
April next.

G. ROBERTSON, J. G. CHINN,
J. C. BUTLER, W. KING,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
Central Committee.

THE COAL TRADE IN DANGER.—MUDAS
A SUBSTITUTE.—An exchange paper says:

Dr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans,
has discovered a chemical preparation,
which, mixed with mud, as a bricklayer
would mix lime with sand, makes an ex-
cellent coal—such that can be made and
sold in New Orleans for thirty cents per
barrel, if made by the hand or fifteen cents,
if made by machinery. It lights easily;
there is no offensive smell emitted; but
little smoke, and but very little dust or
embers. What little embers are left is good
for cleaning silver, brass or other similar
metals, and the ashes make a tolerable
sand paper, and is also good for scrubbing
floors, &c. "The patentee assures us,"
says the American Exporter, "that it will
not only burn well in grates, but in stoves,
furnaces, for melting, and for making steam.
In fact, it can be put to all the practical
uses of wood or coal, except for the purpose
of generating gas."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—HON. JOHN
BELL.—The anniversary of Washington's
Birth-day has not for many years, been
so generally and enthusiastically celebrated
as was the one which has just passed.—

Senator John Bell, of Tennessee, in reply
to an invitation by a committee of the Or-
der of United Americans in New York
city says in reference to this anniversary:

"No day in the year, save one, in my
judgement, so well deserves to be observed
as an anniversary, and to be forever com-
memorated with appropriate and imposing
ceremonies, as the 22d of February, by
American citizens. * * * Nothing
can be more wise, patriotic and noble,
in the designs of any association, than to
cherish and venerate his memory, to imi-
tate his virtues, and to keep alive in the
hearts of the people the teachings of his
Address of Washington should be embraced
in the course of instruction in every pri-
mary school in the country. * * *

To sustain our national institutions, to
uphold our national liberties, and to maintain
them in their operation and progress, free
from all foreign and deleterious influence
whatever, I consider to be the imperative
duty of every American citizen. As to
the means best adapted to effect these great
purposes, men may differ, as doubtless
they do, but there is no difference of opinion
regard to them among the members of
our order; but that they may be so fortu-
nate as to adopt the wisest means; and
such as will secure the accomplishment of
these truly national objects, must be the
ardent wish of every true American patriot.

From the Baltimore American Farmer.

Work in the Garden.—March.

Every farm house should have a garden
of suitable size to supply every member of
the family of the owner of it, and those
dependent on him, full supplies of vegeta-
bles at all seasons of the year, and we are
very sure that, in dependent of the luxu-
ries which a well appointed garden vouch-
safes, the degree of comfort which it en-
sures, true economy dictates that every
homestead should have it. Therefore, let
no one excuse himself for not having one,
by saying that the cultivation of a garden
takes too much time, and is too expensive,
for we hold it that it is the most profitable
part of every estate, where a garden is pro-
perly cultivated.

With this brief introduction, we shall pro-
ceed to briefly point out things that should
be attended to.

Cabbage and other Plants.—If you have
cabbage and other plants of considerable
size growing in hot-beds, the frames should
be raised every good day to ensure them to
the atmosphere, so as to prepare them for
planting out. Where the season is suffi-
ciently advanced for the purpose, trans-
plant them out in the bed for heading; but
be sure to manure the ground with a liberal
hand, so that there may be no stint of food.

Sowing Seeds.—If you are not so fortu-
nate as to have hot-beds and plants therein,
as soon as the frost is out of the ground,
prepare a part of a warm, well protected
bed facing the South, manure it liberally,
dig the manure in spade deep, rake until
the soil is properly fine. This done, divide
it into compartments, and sow the follow-
ing kinds of seeds: Cauliflower, Broccoli,
Tomato, Egg-plant, Early Cabbage of dif-
ferent sorts, and Lettuce, rake the seed
lightly in, then pat the bed with the back
of a spade or shovel, strew a mixture of
equal parts of ashes and plaster over the
bed. Should the weather not be settled,
place pine or cedar brush over the bed, and
let it remain until the weather becomes set-
tled.

Asparagus.—If you design raising aspara-
gus plants with the view of setting out a
new bed, prepare a place on your border,
by manuring highly, digging in the manure
a spade deep, rake it perfectly fine, then
sow the seed in drills 10 inches apart, 1
inch deep, cover and pat the top of the
drills with the back of a spade. When the
plants are up and growing, they must be
kept free from weeds.

Green Peas.—As soon as the frost is out
of the ground, and the earth can be advan-
tageously worked, prepare a bed by manur-
ing, digging and raking, and put in a few
rows of the earliest varieties of green peas;
at intervals of 7 or 10 days, put in a few
rows more, in order that you may supply
your table with peas as long as the season
permits may be continuous.

Beans.—As soon as the frost is gone,
and the soil can be properly wrought,
manure a plot of ground, dig and rake it,
and put in a few rows of Windsor beans
for early use.

Lettuce.—If you have lettuce plants in
your hot-bed, you may set them out for
heading as soon as the weather is settled.

Radishes.—Radishes may be sown as
soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Early Turnips.—When the weather be-
comes settled and the frost has departed,
prepare a bed by manuring freely with well
rotted manure, guano, or bone dust, dis-
solved in sulphuric acid, dig deeply, rake
well, and sow early Dutch Turnip seed.

After sowing the seed, rake them in lightly,
and pat down the earth with the back of
a shovel or spade, and dust the bed freely
with a mixture comprised of 5 parts ashes,
2 parts plaster, and 1 part salt.

When the plants first come up, dust
them in early morning with a mixture of
5 parts soot and one part flour of sulphur.
Repeat this each morning early.

Onions.—If you wish to grow a good
crop of onions from the seed, manure a
bed with well rotted manure, or guano, dig
it in spade deep, and rake finely, lay off
rows 1 inch deep, 1 foot apart, and drill
in your onion seed thinly, cover the seed,
and give the bed a free dressing of a mixture
composed of six parts ashes, and two parts
plaster. When the onions come up, and
are large enough to be thinned out, thin
them out so as to stand four inches apart
in rows; keep the bed clean, but do not
cover or disturb the bulbs, and you will
have fine, well developed onions at harvest
time.

Celery.—As soon as from the absence of
frost you can work the ground well, manure
a bed on your border, dig the manure in,
rake fine, and sow celery seed in drills 1
inch deep, and 12 inches apart, cover the
seed, and pat them down with the back of
a shovel or spade, to grow plants for an
early crop of celery. Keep the plants
clean from weeds.

Early Potatoes.—A bed of these should
be planted as soon as the frost is out of the
ground, and the soil is susceptible of being
well worked. For the mode of culture see
process in farm work.

Rhubarb.—Prepare a bed and sow Rhubarb
or pie plant seed.

Horse Radish.—If you have not a bed of
this excellent and condimental root, select
a moist, not wet spot, manure it well with
rotted manure, or guano, dig it in finely,
and set out a plot, the plants to stand
six inches apart, in rows of eighteen inches
apart.

Barbore, or Curled Kale.—Towards the
latter part of the month sow seed to raise
plants for a full crop.

Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries.
—Trim these up, dig in a little well rotted
manure, or guano, around the roots, with-
out injuring them; then rake the ground
and top-dress with a mixture of 3 parts
ashes and 1 part plaster.

Carrots and Parsnips.—As soon as the
earth can be well wrought, manure a plot
with well rotted dung, or guano; dig it in
deeply, rake fine, drill in a few rows of
carrot and parsnip seed, cover, and dust
the bed freely with a mixture of 3 parts
ashes and 1 of plaster, for an early crop.
When the plants are big enough, thin the
carrots out, so as to stand four
inches apart; the parsnips 5 or 6 inches
apart; the rows of the carrots should be
12 inches apart, those of the parsnips 18
inches apart.

Asparagus Beds.—About the latter end
of this month, fork in some well-rotted
manure, or guano, and give the bed a dress-
ing of a mixture of 3 parts ashes, 1 part
salt.

New Beds of Asparagus.—As soon as
the frost is out of the ground is the time
set out new beds of asparagus. Let your
manure be well rotted, dug in deep—say,
2 spades deep—the bed finely raked, then
lay on another dressing of manure, dig it
in spade deep, rake fine, then plant out the
plants 10 inches apart. Then give the
bed another mixture formed of 6 parts
ashes, 2 parts salt. Keep the bed clean
through the season. The plants should be
two years old.

Sowing Beet Seed.—Sow blood red beet
seed as soon as the frost is out of the
ground. Manure with rotted dung, or gu-
ano, dig it in a spade deep, make drills
one inch deep, 18 inches asunder, and sow
the seed.

Leeks, Garlic, &c.—These should be set
out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Garden Fruit Trees.—Treat these as ad-
vised in farm work.

Strawberry Beds.—If not already done,
dig in some well rotted dung, or guano,
strew a mixture of 3 parts ashes, 1 part
plaster, over the bed, and place straw or
tan, or both, between the rows, in times of
drought, water freely, but avoid wetting
the blossoms.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—The Charleston
Mercury of last Saturday has the following
notice of an important question of State
jurisdiction which is about to be legally
tested in South Carolina:

"We understand that his Honor, Judge
Munroe, at the instance of the Hon. R. B.
Rhett, on behalf of certain merchants, has
granted a rule against the Tax Collector of
St. Philip's, and St. Michael's to show
cause, on Tuesday next, why a prohibition
should not issue against him, restraining him
from collecting a certain tax laid by this
State on the manufactured productions of
other States. The tax of the State not
only discriminates between manufactured
and unmanufactured

